

compromises, or
four feet, if they
of the biscuits of
God that speaks
and creeds—Get
voice of the
Deliver the
C. WRIGHT.

ue in
ZER?
RER?
D JUDGE FOR

My age is sixty-
five, and had been
in it had become
of the present
Allen's "Hem-
phill, and have con-
sidered the same one
in color, and the hair
has turned gray. I
was married at the
age of twenty, and
was like a
"THE SECRET."
This certainly is an
anger of becoming
THACHER.
Nov. 23, 1866.

Union University.

time time last spring
concluded to pursue
the World's Emancipa-
tion, and in the
irregularly, and
distinctly, and
WRIGHT GRADU-
ATE GIVEN A
"THE SECRET."
This certainly is an
anger of becoming
THACHER.
Nov. 23, 1866.

Christian
amism is the best
my hair to its
Cor. Sec. American
N. Y. City.
or Zylabala-
with beneficial
commence from
preparation.

tion Era," Boston,
to little pro-
of no value. So
and Zylabala-
inserted from ac-
the growth of the
we have now
can testify to its

egational Church,
Word's Hair Be-
of youth. This
according to direc-
it with
I regard as a

own, Orange Co.,
upon my head, and
The same
HARRIS HAD
CONSTANTLY
THE HEAD
HER HAIR
ED UP, AND
the hair was
have full val-

ent, Lancashire
marvel. After
the wig-hair
to the gray-
is not a dye,
I feel happy in
refer to me.
through Great
[etc.]

ears Ministry
in addressed
very unbelieve-
without
A. Allen's, who
I have derived
my own natural
I have hair, but
naturally benefi-

(Pacific Street).
the value and
in the most
owe the use
[etc.]

Wright's Hair Be-
of youth. This
according to direc-
it with
I regard as a

own, Orange Co.,
upon my head, and
The same
HARRIS HAD
CONSTANTLY
THE HEAD
HER HAIR
ED UP, AND
the hair was
have full val-

ent, Lancashire
marvel. After
the wig-hair
to the gray-
is not a dye,
I feel happy in
refer to me.
through Great
[etc.]

ears Ministry
in addressed
very unbelieve-
without
A. Allen's, who
I have derived
my own natural
I have hair, but
naturally benefi-

(Pacific Street).
the value and
in the most
owe the use
[etc.]

Wright's Hair Be-
of youth. This
according to direc-
it with
I regard as a

own, Orange Co.,
upon my head, and
The same
HARRIS HAD
CONSTANTLY
THE HEAD
HER HAIR
ED UP, AND
the hair was
have full val-

ent, Lancashire
marvel. After
the wig-hair
to the gray-
is not a dye,
I feel happy in
refer to me.
through Great
[etc.]

ears Ministry
in addressed
very unbelieve-
without
A. Allen's, who
I have derived
my own natural
I have hair, but
naturally benefi-

(Pacific Street).
the value and
in the most
owe the use
[etc.]

THE LIBERATOR
—PUBLISHED—
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
—AT—
No. 26, WASHINGTON ST., ROOM No. 6.
ROBERT F. WALLCUT, General Agent.
TERMS—Two dollars and fifty cents per an-
num in advance.
For copies will be sent to one address for ten
copies, if payment be made in advance.
All remittances are to be made, and all letters
relating to the publication of the paper are to be
sent to the General Agent.
Advertisements making less than one square in-
serted three times for 75 cents—one square for \$1.00.
The Agents of the American, Massachusetts,
Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soci-
eties are authorized to receive subscriptions for this
paper.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.
VOL. XXX. NO. 44.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1558.

REFUGEE OF OPPRESSION.

MORAL AND POLITICAL DEPRIVATION.

Last week, there was a Torch-Light Procession in
the city of New York, (numbering thirty thousand
persons, extending several miles in length, and occu-
pying more than three hours in passing a given point),
composed of the partisans of Breckinridge, Douglas,
and Bell, under the leadership of the notorious bully
and ruffian, Louis Rynders, in opposition to and con-
tempt of the cause of human freedom, even as feebly
and equivocally represented by the Republican party.
To show the indecent and depraved spirit which ani-
mated this immense gathering, we give below a de-
scription of the revolting spectacle, as published in
the papers friendly to this pro-slavery demonstration.

The New York Herald says:—
In the rear of the Club was a truck, covered with
flags and devices, and drawn by four horses, richly
caparisoned. On either side were banners, with
the mottoes: "Weighed in the Balance," "The
Cause of a Negro, suspended on a pivot." On one
corner of a house, whose corpulence succeeded in
overturning it; and on the other was Greeley, in
the act of falling from his position. Over the
African lady was a scroll, with the words, "Guess
the heaviest, Master." The latter, a white
man, the "Philosopher" appeared on the ground,
and was marked on the band—"Tribune."

A small truck, drawn by a jackass, was occupied
by two individuals—one representing a well-known
Republican editor, dressed in a white hat and a
dark coat, and the other a man in a white shirt
and dark-colored partner. A banner over the
heads of the parties, illustrating the scene, was in-
serted as follows: "The Effect of the Irrepressible
Conflict."

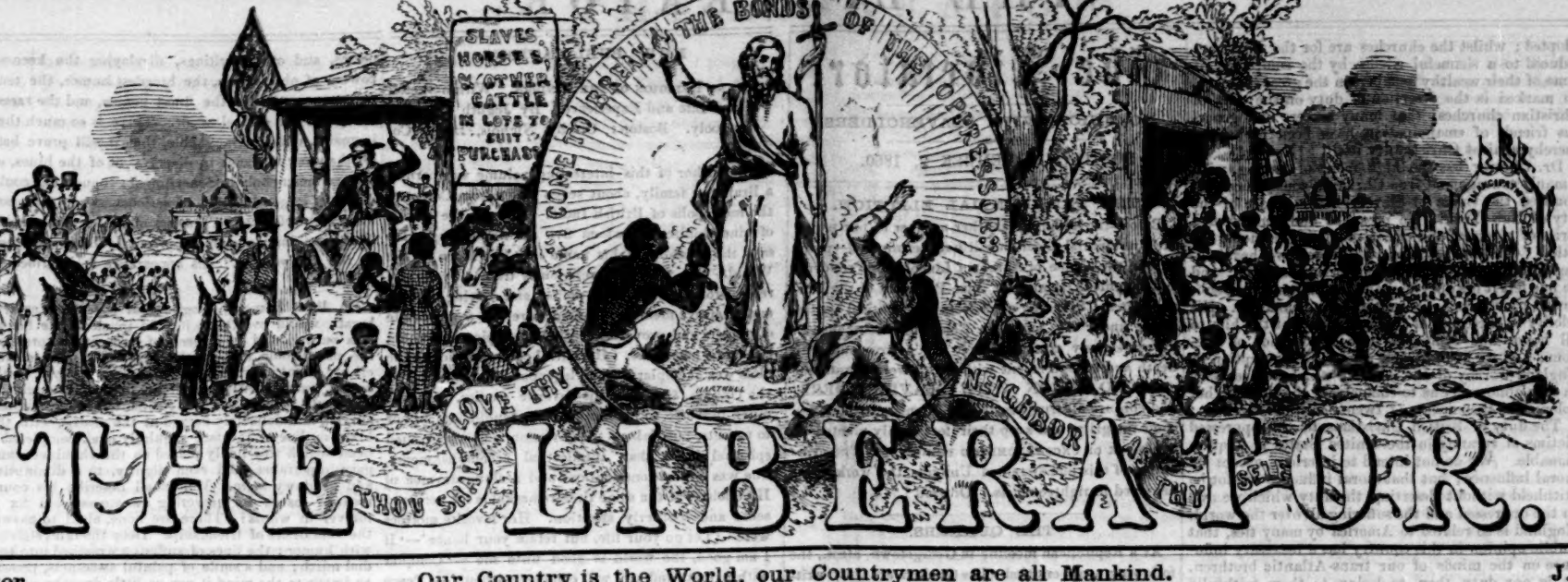
The Daily News describes this as follows:—
Next the Second Ward Clubs appeared on Print-
ing-house square, and directly in front of the office
of the Tribune, with the Times office, of course, on
the side. Vans, cars, carriages and other vehicles
were in the line; but the funniest one bore a
specimen of a son of Erin, dressed up to represent
Horus Greeley. The old white hat, the coat, the
hair, indeed everything was imitative, and the op-
erative was such, that if it were not for the
fact that the thing was a burlesque, Horace might
have been considered to be present in propria persona.
Beside him sat a "colored pinner," dressed as a lady,
whether she was such or not, was not ascertained,
and our own head was carried a lantern bearing
the words: "The Effect of the Irrepressible
Conflict."

Among their novelties was a very large trans-
parency, representing a boat, Lincoln at the head
with a black flag labelled "Discord," and Horace
Greely at the stern, holding the tiller in his right
hand and the Tribune in the left. Between these
two was a large figure of a man, dressed in a
black and white suit, representing a pilot and
bushman, and the amalgamation—in one case a
black-headed negro embracing a white girl, while a
fair-skinned girl exclaims, "I am looking at you, Sam."
The boat was labelled, "Steamer Abe Lincoln, Capt.
Greeley, for the Mormon settlement, Nov. 7, 1866."
The prow of the boat touches land, where it is met
by Jonathan, who says, "Look here, old Abe, don't
forget to crowd her. Old Abe responds, "Why,
Jonathan? There are my principles." Horace is
made to say, "Colored folks have preference of
state-rooms; and one of the party says, "Free
Love and Free Niggers will certainly elect Old Abe,
if he (Lincoln) pilots us safe."

Following the others came a ducky cart, in which
was an individual dressed—were we to judge from
his appearance—in the cast-off clothes of Horace
Greely; at all events, he was got up to represent
that person. At his side was placed a large and
good-looking negro man, who was expected to
show the affection of a true Republican. This pro-
duced great cheers and laughter from the thousands
of spectators, and many were the derisive epithets
hurled after them as they proceeded.

A black-headed negro, with a painting on either
side representing a white and black personage, with
the editor of a well-known Republican paper at the
helm, who is supposed to be saying, "Free love and
free niggers will certainly elect Old Abe, if he pilots
us safe. Colored folks have preference of state-
rooms." The boat is about to land, but Brother
Jonathan, with a vigorous push, is keeping it off,
at the same time exclaiming, "Don't land that
greasy he!" Around the lower part of the wagon
is the inscription, "Steamer Abe Lincoln, Capt.
Greeley, for the Mormon settlement, Nov. 7, 1866."
After a line of horsemen, was borne on a wagon
a most characteristic and laughable group of figures,
representing "Horace Greeley—A Nigger—Abe Lin-
coln."

The nigger, with most distorted grin, had hold of
Mass. Greeley's arm, while the white man, who
held the reins of poor Abe's right, and pretty
soon he held them, to judge by the agony depicted
in the countenance of the philosopher. The inscrip-
tion was: "The Almighty Nigger."
But what device, what most attention was a wagon
with a large lighted transparency, representing
in a most grotesque and ludicrous manner, the fol-
lowing interesting group: A corner fence with the
number of rails, old Virginia style, on top grim-
acing at the prospect? To mine up, the
grassy face and woolly head of a well-to-do
nigger. In front of this was represented Horace
Greeley, badly down in the heels of his boots, the
stick stuck out of his coat pocket, and his pants
stuck into the legs of his boots; one arm was
stretched out as if preventing the detection of the
nigger by a peering, curious-looking gentleman, who
was, however, "not to be done." This gentleman,
slightly stooped, with one hand on his bent knee,
and the other pointing to the nigger on the fence,
whom he has detected, with the efforts of Lincoln
and Greeley, triumphantly chuckles aloud: "I see
the nigger peering through the fence." Round the
figures were the words: "Lincoln on the fence; the



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1558.

SELECTIONS.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.
BY D. W. BARTLETT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 22, 1866.

I should not be a faithful correspondent, did I
fail to give you some idea of the effect of the late
elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana—
upon Washington and the country surrounding it.
The changes which are going on in our midst are
almost miraculous. All that was needed was the
hugle-note of victory from the Northern hills, to
set us on fire with enthusiasm along the border.
Where, one year ago, when the troops of Virginia
were marching to the defence of Harper's Ferry,
against poor John Brown, there was one Republi-
can in this district, they are now numbered.
There are not less than one thousand able-bodied
Republican voters in it to-day, and in less than a
year from this time that number will be more than
double.

Men are not so bold on slave soil, as a matter of
course, upon the slavery question, as they are in the
free States; for they have been obliged to be cautious
for their personal safety. But the prospect of a
new order of things not only creates anti-slavery
sentiment, but reveals to the eye a vast deal which,
heretofore, has been covered up. The great non-
slaveholding class in the border slave States begins
to make itself felt, and nowhere in the Union were
the late Republican victories received with more de-
light and enthusiasm than in Western Virginia,
Maryland, and the District of Columbia. A gen-
tleman, fresh from Western Virginia, informs me
that he believes in the first, and only, of Republi-
cans, there are restive under the burdens which the
slaveholding State government has imposed upon
them. Slave property, so largely owned in the
border States, is not taxed, while everything the non-
slaveholder possesses is levied upon. The non-slave-
holder is turning round, and Republicanism will soon
be a strong power in the State. One week ago
Saturday, and a singular sight was presented in old
Montgomery county. An outdoor Republican meet-
ing was held—a political mass-meeting on slave
soil. I believe it was the first, and only, of Republi-
cans, ever held in Maryland. The day was a beau-
tiful one, and every way pleasant for such an oc-
currence. The mild, Indian summer sunshine—the
purple hills and the slumbering forests, which made
up a part of the scenery of the occasion, did not
conspire to make the meeting more agreeable than
the meeting itself. There was a large gathering of
Republicans and Democrats—the latter outnumbering
the former by hundreds; but there was no mob.
Eloquent Republican speeches were delivered, but
there were no riotous interruptions. In short, the
meeting was a perfect success. It was a most im-
portant fact. Such meetings in Maryland and
Virginia will be common enough hereafter; but
they are wonderful events just now. Well may Mr.
Yancy open his eyes, and declare the danger of
Lincoln's election to be, that it will create an anti-
slavery party in the South. It is a fact, and it is
a fact of no small importance. The stampede from the ranks of
the old parties to the Republican organization is
astonishing. At each weekly meeting of the local
Republican Association, one or two hundred new
names are recorded upon the books. There were
men in the White House, which matched
the men in the White House, a few nights
ago, who were a part of the angry mob which, a
few years since, surrounded for three successive
nights the National Era building, and were pre-
vented by the police from raising it even with
their clubs. These men are now as active and ra-
dical as the men who were in the White House.
All the way up from the navy-yard to the court-
house—a distance of two miles—demanding his life
at every step? Do you remember that scene? Dray-
ton was a brave man, and did not fear to die. But
the mob was so hideous, and the attempts to take
him from the scene and inflict summary vengeance
upon him were so bold and violent, that he cried
out to the officers at his side, "For Heaven's sake,
shoot me, and save me from these fiends!" Yet
some of these fiends have, since then, opened
their eyes to the truth, and are to-day anti-slavery
men. This teaches us not to despair of the South-
ern people, however violent they may be. Slavery
blinds and beclouds its devotees. God's truth will
some day tear off the scales, and bestow a right
mind.

The disunion cry, I think, nearly ended. There
is a fresh cry, however, just now, in the State
of New York at the November election. There
are men here, and all over the South, who
arise that several slave States will secede, in the event
of Lincoln's election, which is now admitted on all
sides to be nearly certain. The most of this bluster
is for political effect, and it is encouraged by men
high in office, both from the North and the South.
It cannot be denied that Cabinet officers have aided
and abetted this theoretical treason. Mr. Buchanan
has traitors in office all over the South, and has
never removed one of them. Several of his secre-
taries have patronized the most violent secession-
ists, and Northern men like Mr. Toussaint and
Mr. Black have winked at the treason, hoping to
gain something by it in the elections. That there
are some honest disunionists in the South is true.
I have seen one saw upon the Avenue, the other day,
a man who was determined to prevent the inaugu-
ration of Mr. Lincoln next March. The follow-
ing conversation between him and a prominent
Republican here, took place on that occasion:—
REPUBLICAN. But how can you prevent his in-
auguration?
DISUNIONIST. With guns, of course. Virginia
alone can spare 25,000 men, all armed for that pur-
pose.
REPUBLICAN. Even if you were to attempt so
crazy a project, and were at first successful, do you
not know that a million of men could be brought
against you? They would sweep you off the face
of the globe.
DISUNIONIST. The whole of this Union would fight
for its perpetuity, or, at least, to give Mr. Lincoln,
or any other citizen, his Constitutional rights. Do
you imagine that a few slave States, made weak by
the possession of a vast slave population, could
make any headway against the great mass of the
nation?
REPUBLICAN. Well, what if South Carolina, Ala-
bama, and Mississippi go out of the Union, how
are you going to get them back again?
DISUNIONIST. Were I Mr. Lincoln, I would at-
tempt no such thing. Put a man-of-war as Charles-
ton and Mobile, and collect the customs; cut off the
post-office facilities from those States, and let them
starve into submission. That would be my policy.
I would have no fighting in such a case. But if any
man or set of men were, by force of arms, to try to
take possession of the Capital to prevent the in-
auguration of the legally elected President, I would
hang every traitor of them, though Gov. Wise him-
self were among them. You talk about sear-
ing of a few slaveholders! I tell you, when ten men
can conquer a hundred, you will succeed—and not
till then!

REPUBLICAN. But how can you prevent his in-
auguration?
DISUNIONIST. With guns, of course. Virginia
alone can spare 25,000 men, all armed for that pur-
pose.
REPUBLICAN. Even if you were to attempt so
crazy a project, and were at first successful, do you
not know that a million of men could be brought
against you? They would sweep you off the face
of the globe.
DISUNIONIST. The whole of this Union would fight
for its perpetuity, or, at least, to give Mr. Lincoln,
or any other citizen, his Constitutional rights. Do
you imagine that a few slave States, made weak by
the possession of a vast slave population, could
make any headway against the great mass of the
nation?
REPUBLICAN. Well, what if South Carolina, Ala-
bama, and Mississippi go out of the Union, how
are you going to get them back again?
DISUNIONIST. Were I Mr. Lincoln, I would at-
tempt no such thing. Put a man-of-war as Charles-
ton and Mobile, and collect the customs; cut off the
post-office facilities from those States, and let them
starve into submission. That would be my policy.
I would have no fighting in such a case. But if any
man or set of men were, by force of arms, to try to
take possession of the Capital to prevent the in-
auguration of the legally elected President, I would
hang every traitor of them, though Gov. Wise him-
self were among them. You talk about sear-
ing of a few slaveholders! I tell you, when ten men
can conquer a hundred, you will succeed—and not
till then!

REPUBLICAN. But how can you prevent his in-
auguration?
DISUNIONIST. With guns, of course. Virginia
alone can spare 25,000 men, all armed for that pur-
pose.
REPUBLICAN. Even if you were to attempt so
crazy a project, and were at first successful, do you
not know that a million of men could be brought
against you? They would sweep you off the face
of the globe.
DISUNIONIST. The whole of this Union would fight
for its perpetuity, or, at least, to give Mr. Lincoln,
or any other citizen, his Constitutional rights. Do
you imagine that a few slave States, made weak by
the possession of a vast slave population, could
make any headway against the great mass of the
nation?
REPUBLICAN. Well, what if South Carolina, Ala-
bama, and Mississippi go out of the Union, how
are you going to get them back again?
DISUNIONIST. Were I Mr. Lincoln, I would at-
tempt no such thing. Put a man-of-war as Charles-
ton and Mobile, and collect the customs; cut off the
post-office facilities from those States, and let them
starve into submission. That would be my policy.
I would have no fighting in such a case. But if any
man or set of men were, by force of arms, to try to
take possession of the Capital to prevent the in-
auguration of the legally elected President, I would
hang every traitor of them, though Gov. Wise him-
self were among them. You talk about sear-
ing of a few slaveholders! I tell you, when ten men
can conquer a hundred, you will succeed—and not
till then!

REPUBLICAN. But how can you prevent his in-
auguration?
DISUNIONIST. With guns, of course. Virginia
alone can spare 25,000 men, all armed for that pur-
pose.
REPUBLICAN. Even if you were to attempt so
crazy a project, and were at first successful, do you
not know that a million of men could be brought
against you? They would sweep you off the face
of the globe.
DISUNIONIST. The whole of this Union would fight
for its perpetuity, or, at least, to give Mr. Lincoln,
or any other citizen, his Constitutional rights. Do
you imagine that a few slave States, made weak by
the possession of a vast slave population, could
make any headway against the great mass of the
nation?
REPUBLICAN. Well, what if South Carolina, Ala-
bama, and Mississippi go out of the Union, how
are you going to get them back again?
DISUNIONIST. Were I Mr. Lincoln, I would at-
tempt no such thing. Put a man-of-war as Charles-
ton and Mobile, and collect the customs; cut off the
post-office facilities from those States, and let them
starve into submission. That would be my policy.
I would have no fighting in such a case. But if any
man or set of men were, by force of arms, to try to
take possession of the Capital to prevent the in-
auguration of the legally elected President, I would
hang every traitor of them, though Gov. Wise him-
self were among them. You talk about sear-
ing of a few slaveholders! I tell you, when ten men
can conquer a hundred, you will succeed—and not
till then!

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS.

The United States Constitution is "a covenant with
death, and an agreement with hell."

"The free States are the guardians and essen-
tials of slavery. We are the jailers and con-
stantly of the institution. . . . There is some excuse
for communities, when, under a generous impulse,
they espouse the cause of the oppressed in other States,
and by force restore their rights; but they are without
excuse in aiding other States in binding on men an
unhappy yoke. On this subject, OUR FATHERS, in
FRAMING THE CONSTITUTION, swayed from their
senses. We, their children, at the end of half a cen-
tury, see the path of duty more clearly than they,
and must walk in it. To this point the public mind
has long been tending, and the time has come for look-
ing at it fairly, dispassionately, and with manly and
Christian resolution. . . . No blessing of the law
can be a compensation for taking part in the enslaving
of our fellow-creatures; nor ought this bond to be
perpetrated, if experience shall demonstrate that it
can only continue through our participation in wrong
doing. To this conviction the free States are tending."
—WILLIAM ELLERY CHANNING.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

WHOLE NUMBER, 1558.

Disunionists finally admitted that, even in his
opinion—his solar second thought—there would be
no practical result in Washington or at the South;
and somewhat sobered by the boldness of Republi-
can's language, he walked away. He was a fair
specimen of the most rampant of the secessionists.
—New York Independent.

MR. EVERETT CALLED TO ACCOUNT.

MR. B. B. McCraw, one of the Electors on the
Ball and Everett ticket in Alabama, has gone over
to Breckinridge. He heard Mr. S. F. Rice state in
a speech at Dadeville, that Mr. Everett was in favor
of the doctrine of the equality of the races; ad-
dressing him on the fact that he sent his children
to school with negroes. He addressed Mr. Everett
a letter asking him this question: "Are you in favor
of the doctrine of the equality of the two races?"
and received the following reply, which he considered
an affirmative answer:—
BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1866.

DEAR SIR.—Your letter of the 15th September,
addressed to Mr. Everett, was received last evening,
and immediately placed in my hands to be answered.
By the laws of Massachusetts, the schools are open
to all, without distinction of color, and any exclu-
sion on that ground is forbidden. Mr. Everett has
not at present any children at school; his youngest
having graduated at the University in this neighbor-
hood, is a student of the University of Cambridge,
England. Nine years ago, this young man attended
the high school at Cambridge, in the female depart-
ment of which there was a colored girl. Ten or
twelve years ago, another son attended an endowed
school at Cambridge, at which there was a colored
boy. There were two youths from Georgia in the
same school at that time. The colored population
of Massachusetts, as you are probably aware, is very
small. By the census of 1840, it was about one
twelfth of one per cent. They have been free for three
generations, and though they employ themselves
chiefly in menial occupations, they are placed by
law on an equality with the whites. Such being
the case, the Legislature of Massachusetts has de-
clared it better that they should have the advantages
of education, than that they should grow up in vice.
And in this opinion we suppose our friends in Ala-
bama would concur with us.

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully yours,
LEVERETT BARTONSTALL,
President State Union Committee.
To B. B. McCraw, Esq.

**EDWARD EVERETT ON THE EXTENSION
OF SLAVERY.**

In the year 1837, on the 31st of October, Ed-
ward Everett wrote a letter, in which occur the fol-
lowing passages:—
"Slavery being, by universal admission, a social,
political and moral evil of the first magnitude, it is
required by justice, humanity and sound policy
that the slaves should be emancipated by the States,
having constitutionally the power to effect that ob-
ject, as soon as it can be done peacefully, and in a
manner to better the condition of the emancipated.
I believe the most considerate portion of the people
of the United States, in every quarter, unite in this
sentiment; and you are aware that the most emi-
nent Southern names can be cited in its support."

At this moment, when an all-important ex-
periment is in train to abolish slavery by peaceful
and legal means in the British West Indies, the
United States, instead of imitating their example,
are endeavoring to extend the system of slavery over
a vast region incorporated into their Union, we
should stand condemned before the civilized world.
It would be in vain to expect to gain credit for any
further professions of willingness to be rid of sla-
vocracy, if we at the same time extend it to new
territories, on the ground of its having been for-
eignly incorporated into their Union, we should
stand condemned before the civilized world.
It would be in vain to expect to gain credit for any
further professions of willingness to be rid of sla-
vocracy, if we at the same time extend it to new
territories, on the ground of its having been for-
eignly incorporated into their Union, we should
stand condemned before the civilized world.

On the 28th of November, in the same year, Ed-
ward Everett wrote:—
"It requires no modification of any opinion ever
expressed by me, as to regard slavery as
I do, as a social, political and moral evil of the first
magnitude; whose removal, as soon as it can be
constitutionally and peacefully effected, ought to be,
and I believe is ardently desired by every good
citizen and good man in the country. Its proposed in-
crease, by the annexation of Texas, I should regard
as the greatest evil that could possibly befall the Union."

Was, or was not, Edward Everett, when he thus
wrote, an abolitionist, according to the logic of the
Boston Courier? And could Mr. Everett now go into
any of the cotton States, and utter such sentiments
in relation to the extension of slavery to new terri-
tories, as he did in the year 1837, as a young man,
and yet, much-abused, "fantastic" Massachusetts,
with all her sin, can tolerate the supercilious lec-
turing of her people by slaveholders in the Boston
Hall, at the municipal junketings of the Bastons
on the Fourth of July, and at political gather-
ings, and give them a respectful hearing; for,
thank Heaven, this portion of the country is yet
free, and is not afraid to hear both sides of a great
public question fairly discussed. May it never be
otherwise!—Salem Register.

**DANIEL WEBSTER ON SLAVERY EXTEN-
SION.**

The Southern States have peculiar laws, and by
those laws there is property in slaves. This is
purely local. The real meaning, then, of Southern
gentlemen, in their complaint, is that they cannot
go into the territories of the United States, carrying
with them their own peculiar local law, a law
which creates property in persons. This, accord-
ing to their own statement, is all the ground of
complaint they have. Now, here, I think, gentle-
men are unjust towards us. How unjust they are,
others will judge; generations that will come after
us will judge. It will not be contended that this
sort of personal slavery exists by general law. It
exists only by local law. I do not mean to deny
the validity of that local law where it is established;
but I say it is, after all, local law. It is nothing
more. And wherever that local law does not ex-
tend, property in persons does not exist. Well,
sir, what is now the demand on the part of our
Southern friends? They say, "We will carry our
local laws with us wherever we go. We insist that
Congress does us injustice, unless it establishes in
the territory which we wish to go, our own local
laws." This demand I, for one, resist, and shall

SENTIMENTS OF BENJAMIN F. HALLITT.

Benjamin F. Hallitt, who has the credit of hav-
ing framed the Cincinnati platform, when acting as
Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of
Massachusetts, in 1849, in a State Convention,
wrote and reported a resolution, which was swal-
lowed whole by that body, and became the avowed
policy of the party, which reads as follows:—
"Resolved, That we are opposed to slavery in every
form and color, and in favor of freedom and free soil
wherever man lives, throughout God's heritage."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. A. H. RETRAITS TO MR. DOUGLASS
 WORCESTER, Oct. 28, 1846
 MR. GARRISON,—Mr. Douglass proposes to lay
 Mr. Howland to retract his steps, in regard to his
 he has done in the case of Mr. Higginson.

Mr. Higginson, as soon as he found it to be incorrect and explained that the mistake occurred from the point on hearsay evidence, which

In Mr. Douglass's case, there was no intemperate
 intervention, nor any room for misapprehension, as
 objectionable statement was made distinctly and
 blank to Mr. Howland's face, as he

him, and subjected to the force of his first remarks, in
ing and expecting that notice of the inaccuracy of
breadth would lead Mr. Douglass to make the proper
qualification. Instead of which, he made the apparently
deliberate application of his proposition to the
American Anti-Slavery Society, as reported by
J. A. H., and without the qualification that he
claims, in effect and almost precisely.

that 'the American Anti-Slavery Society had not its purpose the abolition of slavery.' Had Mr. De laess then qualified, as he now does, by the words 'means of the Government,' Mr. Howland

shown himself to be a stupid idiot to have taken exception that he did at the time to his remarks; had he afterwards explained that this was what he meant, and intended or ought to have said, Mr. Holland would at once have retracted his characterization of his remark, and there the matter would have ended. But he did no such thing, although he had abundant opportunity.

If he said what he now claims that he intended and did say, then, certainly, Mr. Howland did charge him with falsehood; for Mr. Howland's statement was qualified by the words, "unless Mr. Douglas is correct," he states that which is false; 'And, yet, I did not so state the matter, then Mr. Howland did charge falsehood.

When, afterwards, Mr. Foster claimed that Douglas intended to be understood as qualifying the words 'by political action, or 'by means of Government,' Mr. Howland rejoined by saying, 'Mr. Douglas must be understood by saying he intended to be understood as saying that he was and from his near position, and his special connection with the circumstances of the statement, he thought he could not be mistaken as to the remark; and he heard and understood it, it was a false statement, and he thought it was a false statement, and he thought one that he could not so much misrepresent Mr. Douglas.

man's intelligence as to assume that he did not know it to be false. Now, if Mr. Howland did not understand Mr. Douglass correctly, here was an opportunity for Mr. Douglass to explain; but he has no advantage of it, and therefore has no right to explain now. Still, as he claims now that he intended to and did make the qualification, it is a matter of pleasure to know that he is unwilling now, as

peared then to be, to stand by his naked slander, he is entitled to all the advantage that this late qualification gives him.

As to the "mishnery" of telling him that his statement was false, I hold that there are times when such a course may be justified. But the "mishnery" require such a rebuke, and that was not of them. But, as all may not agree in this, I will say that all must agree that it is quite as good to characterize a falsehood as it is to tell one.

In regard to the "annihilation of the American Anti-Slavery Society," Mr. Howland did not represent us as saying that purpose, but made it an inference, saying, this "would appear" to be one part of the business. And this was an inference which besides Mr. Howland drew. Mr. E. Dimpsey, in making this discussion with Mr. Paine, was impressed with this. That he told Mr. Foster that he would find the members of the American Anti-Slavery Society a formidable undertaking, from which he had better desist.

In the matter of Mr. Douglass's participation in the destruction, if sneers, misrepresentation and caricature of the character, position and purpose of the society do not "appear" to be aimed at its destruction,

then Mr. Howland is not of competent judgment, Mr. Douglass should be acquitted.

The readers of the *Liberator* will, no doubt, be under obligation to Mr. D. for shedding so much light upon a dark subject as he does, in announcing that Mr. Howland and J. A. H. are one and the same person.

In relation to Mr. Howland's language and manner on this occasion *better becoming a slave proprietor than an Anti-Slavery Convention," Mr. Howland be leave to submit, that, if a willinger his part, when on the floor, to hear and answer questions, to submit to all explanations and instructions, with the concession to others that in such anti-slavery conventions, is the proof of one's manliness, he must plead guilty. And if, on that head, the fact of Mr. Douglass being entirely unwilling to submit to this usual custom of anti-slavery and other deliberative meetings is evidence of his want of manliness, Mr. Douglass must be considered a poor gentleman.

J. A. H.

GERRIT SMITH TO HON. D. E. SOMERSETT, PETERBURY, Oct. 16, 1838.

HON. D. E. SOMER, Biddleford, — DEAR SIR,
Owing to my absence from home, I have not had the day read the letter in the *Liberator*, which you

You appear to think that I am as consistently true with the Republican party and for Mr. Lincoln, as formerly did with the Liberty party of Mr. Lincoln. I think not. The avowed object of the Liberty party was then, as well as now, the abolition of slavery. But this cannot be affirmed of the Republicans pursuing Mr. Lincoln's policy. The white man's party is opposed to Mr. Lincoln's policy, and is equally opposed to the peaceful overthrow of slavery by means of the ballot-box. We are at work to forestall bloodshed.

You believe that the Republican party, when in power, will guarantee, throughout the land, freedom

Mr. Garrison in 'publishing an anti-slavery paper in Richmond, and Mr. Phillips in 'stumping the South' in the *Liberator* and containing your letter, Mr. Garrison says: 'Let but free speech and a free press be tolerated in the South, and its (slavery's) doom is sealed and speedily be sealed.' He is right. Let Garrison and Mr. Phillips be allowed to spend only one year in the South, in the enjoyment of their plain Constitutional rights of speech, and such is the power of truth, and of the advocacy of it, that this one year would suffice to seal the South's slavery.

I need not say that I shall be quite as happy to myself in the fulfilment of your prophecy, that the South's slaves and masters will sooner have distinguished

Thanksgiving. The last Thursday (20th) of November will be the common Thanksgiving day in New Year. It has already been officially named in New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, so that, no matter where you live, the day will follow for you.

...presume the Governors generally...
...should be allowed...
...the Governor...

